

Americans Retake 3 Marne Towns; Germans Blocked in New Attacks

Republicans At Saratoga Aim To Stir Nation

Most Momenous Party Gathering Since Days of Lincoln, Says Dr. Butler

Candidates' Fights Second in Thoughts

Lewis Forces to Name New York City Man to Oppose Schoeneck

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 16.—The annual convention of the state Republican party promises to be more than a fight between Governor Whitman and Attorney General Lewis for the nomination for Governor. Four of the most prominent national figures in the Republican party, including the only two living ex-Presidents, are to speak. And those who came here with the vanguard believe that before the convention adjourns a declaration of principles will be enunciated which will ring not only in every corner of the United States but in the capitals of Europe and on the battlefields in France.

Colonel Roosevelt will be the first of the four to speak. He will address the delegates on Thursday afternoon. In the evening, Will H. Hays, national chairman, and Elihu Root, will be heard. And on Friday ex-President Taft will occupy the rostrum.

"This convention in many respects will be the greatest gathering of Republicans since the national convention of ten years ago," said Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who has held a high place in all the councils of the party in national crises and is here as a delegate from New York.

More Than State Convention

"It will be more than a state convention. It will be bigger than the state itself. Any one who cannot see that this is to be more than a squabble over the personal ambitions of one man or another is blind to the momentous questions now confronting us and the greater problems which the nation will have to face after the war. This convention will come nearer being the voice of the Republican party of the nation than any assemblage since the days of Lincoln."

General opinion here is that those delegates who regard the convention solely as a setting for the first big battle between the Lewis and Whitman forces will be disillusioned before the convention is two hours old. By that time Colonel Roosevelt will have spoken.

For the first time in the history of the state a woman delegate will address a state convention. This honor will fall to Miss Helen Varick Boswell, chairman of the woman's division of the Republican County Committee of New York. Miss Boswell will speak Thursday night.

But, of course, the delegates will not merely listen to speeches, momentous as they may be. Even those delegates and listeners who give second place to their thoughts to the gubernatorial fight are already jockeying for favorable position for their respective standard bearers.

Loyalty To Be Issue

It now seems likely that the loyalty question will prove a large factor in the campaign. The Lewis people have already announced their intention of making capital out of the Tolishus case. Their first move will be to produce a candidate for Lieutenant Governor to counter the primaries with Edward Schoeneck, of Syracuse, whose managing law clerk, John Tolishus, was indicted by a Federal grand jury for alleged seditious utterances. This grand jury afterward quashed the indictment. A new jury has been summoned to rehear the evidence in the case.

U. S. Seizes Chlorine Plants for War Gas

WASHINGTON, July 16.—To assure sufficient chlorine for manufacture of gas shells and other war purposes the War Industries Board, with the approval of President Wilson, to-day took over the chlorine industry of the United States.

For the present, the board announced, the government will do no more than allocate the product under the direction of H. G. Carroll, chief of the alkali and chlorine section of the board.

Charge Hearst Employe Sold Secrets of U.S.

Officials Say White House Confidence Was Violated for German Cash

Alfred L. Becker, Deputy State Attorney General, who is conducting the investigation into the purchase of "The Evening Mail" by the German imperial government, to-day will examine a correspondent who worked for Hearst in Washington. According to information in possession of Mr. Baker, this man supplied Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Count von Bernstorff's financial representative, with inside information from the White House and the State Department for \$50 a week.

This information, Mr. Becker has been told, was confidential information given to correspondents by the President and Secretary of State. The Deputy Attorney General would not reveal the source of his information.

Those who are investigating "The Mail's" slush fund are now convinced there was another store of German bribe money in the country, entirely independent of that which was lavished on "The Mail." Chief De Woody, of the Department of Justice, is now at work on the case and important developments are expected this week.

The Federal campaign to stamp out the menace of a German controlled press in America will result in the seizure of an important and influential newspaper in the Middle West by a few days. The paper has been fully investigated, and conclusive evidence of its German ownership is in the hands of the Federal authorities.

Editors Questioned

The Federal Grand Jury continued its investigation yesterday. Frank Parker Stockbridge, former managing editor of "The Evening Mail," who was questioned for hours on Monday, was the first witness. He was followed by Mr. Cullen, the present managing editor. C. A. Lewis, who was associated with Dr. Rumely on "The Mail," was another witness. He came here from Indiana several weeks ago, and is expected to throw interesting light on the Rumely method of education.

George von Skal, a former managing editor of the New York "Staats-Zeitung," who was employed by Captain Franz von Papen as a propagandist, was also in the Federal building, and it is understood he will be brought before the grand jury. Von Skal's name has been mentioned frequently since the investigation started. He was born in Germany in 1864, and from his tenth year was educated in the Royal Prussian Military Academy. He was commissioned a second lieutenant when he was seventeen and served six years in the German army. After he resigned in 1877 he came to the United States.

For two years he made a living as a teacher and laborer, and later, when he had acquired a good knowledge of English, he became a bookkeeper and commercial correspondent. In 1890 he obtained a position on the staff of the "Staats-Zeitung," and served as its managing editor from 1899 to March 9, 1906, when he was appointed Commissioner of Accounts by Mayor McClellan.

Burian Gives Up Hope for Early Peace

Foreign Minister Charges Entente Aims to Destroy Austria-Hungary

Agrees in Principle With Wilson Aims

Declares Alsace, Trieste, Trentino and Colonies Are Chief Barriers

AMSTERDAM, July 16.—Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in a note addressed to the Austrian and Hungarian premiers, is quoted in a dispatch from Vienna as saying:

"There is hardly any difference between the general principles enunciated by the statesmen of both belligerents. President Wilson's four new points of July 4 shall not, apart from certain exaggerations, arouse our opposition."

Continuing, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister said:

"The enemy's obstinacy regarding his territorial demands concerning Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, Trentino and the German colonies appear to be insurmountable."

Calls Wilson a Genius

In his reference to President Wilson's four new points in his July 4 speech Baron Burian said he was able to approve of them heartily, and that, to a great extent, "nobody would refuse homage to this genius, and nobody would refuse his cooperation."

Baron Burian said none of the belligerent states need ever come into the position reached by Russia and Rumania, as "we ever are ready to enter into peace negotiations with all our opponents."

Continuing, the Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary said:

"If our enemies continuously demand atonement for wrong done and restitution, then this is a claim which we could urge with more justification"

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Enemy Calls Battle "Storm of Peace"

PARIS, July 16.—The German offensive has reached a scale equal to that launched on March 21, says a dispatch filed from the Marne battlefield to-day at noon by the correspondent of the "Temps."

Elite German armies are engaged along the sixty miles of fighting front, the correspondent adds, including three divisions of the Imperial Corps Guards with picked regiments from Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and Silesian Prussia.

The battle has been baptized "Friedenssturm," or "Storm of Peace," the correspondent reports.

German Airmen Bomb U. S. Hospital at Jouy

PARIS, July 16.—German aviators at 11 o'clock last night dropped bombs on the American Red Cross hospital at Jouy. Two enlisted men were killed, and among the personnel nine persons were wounded. Miss Jane Jeffery, an American Red Cross nurse, was among those wounded, though her injuries are not serious. The hospital, which was deliberately bombed by the German aviators, was full of wounded at the time, and doctors were performing operations at four tables. The operations continued notwithstanding the explosions.

At least three bombs were dropped on the hospital. One destroyed three tents. Additional doctors were telephoned for immediately, and the work of the hospital was continued without interruption.

Further east, in the region of Châlons, it was a busy night for the American Red Cross, hospitals being evacuated and wounded being searched for along the road. To the thousand beds at the American army field hospitals in this neighborhood supplies of bandages, ether, etc., were delivered from Paris within twelve hours.

C. S. Wheeler, representative of the American Red Cross at Jouy, left for Paris headquarters this morning.

U. S. Airmen in Dozen Fights Down 2 Planes

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 16, 11:00 a. m.—During one of a dozen air combats this morning, P. J. Aberspoff, of Maine, shot down an enemy machine fifteen miles north of Dormans.

Soon afterward George Robertson, of Kansas City, brought down a German plane within the American lines in the same sector.

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German Dead In Heaps Tell Marne's Cost

Crossing River "Worse Than Hell," Enemy Officer's Message Says

Foe Is Slaughtered On Pontoon Bridges

Attackers Lured to Ambush and Mowed Down by Franco-Americans

By Wilbur S. Forrest
(Special Cable to The Tribune)
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WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES,
July 16.—The heaviest fighting Monday was on the sector west of Rheims, between Château Thierry and the village of Ormes, where the enemy had concentrated enormous forces assigned to cross the Marne at all costs.

The main effort was made between the villages of Fossoy and Dormans. They were successful at several points, though at an appalling cost of life. Time after time the Allied shells smashed the light pontoons placed by the German engineers until finally a line of these boats succeeding in bridging the hundred-yard stream.

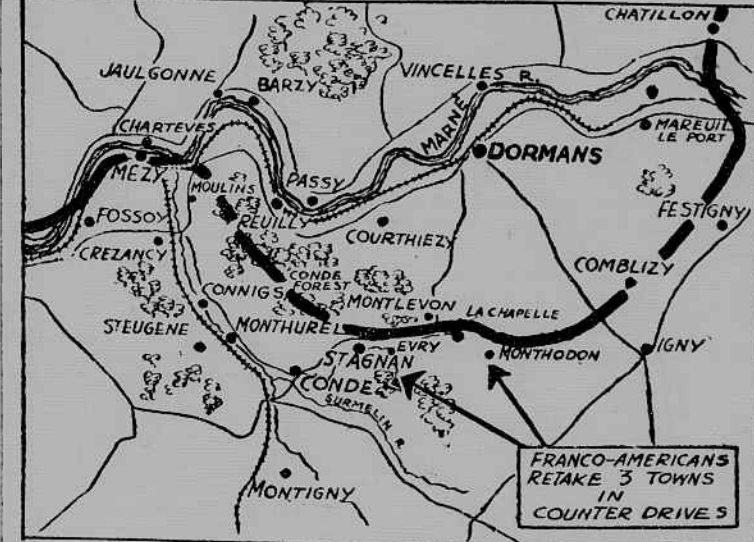
With a few elements of the enemy, heavily armed with their light machine guns, across the river, the Franco-American forces were here formed to withdraw slightly from the south bank to the hills above, where they kept up a constant fire, taking a heavy toll.

Slaughter on Bridges

Despite everything, regardless of his losses, the enemy succeeded in

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SECOND U. S. COUNTER BLOW



In a counter thrust yesterday just east of the scene of the American victory on Monday Franco-American forces retook St. Agnan, La Chapelle and Monthodon and heights to the northeast. Other Americans are fighting in the river bend at Fossoy, to the west, and near Mareuil-le-Port, to the east.

The Official Statements

PARIS, July 16.—The War Office statements follow:

NIGHT.—To-day the Germans, who have not been able to resume their general attack, broken by us yesterday, made violent efforts to increase their local successes. Both in the morning and afternoon the battle was particularly desperate south of the Marne. Enemy forces attempted to ascend the river. Our troops retarded the advance of the enemy, defending the ground foot by foot; they have maintained their positions on the line of Ceully-Leuvigny.

On our part we counter attacked the enemy on the front of St. Agnan-La Chapelle-Monthodon. Our troops captured these three places and carried their line on to the heights which dominate the Marne Valley in the region of Bourdonnerie and Closmison.

Between the Marne and Rheims the Franco-Italian troops repulsed several enemy attempts to conserve their positions.

East of Rheims the Germans this morning began again violent artillery preparations, followed by attacks at several points on the front. A powerful effort in the direction of Beaumont-sur-Vesle failed to debouch from Prunay. In the sector of Suippes two attacks made to the west of the river came to naught under our fire.

The struggle was not less spirited in the regions north of Croisnes and east of Tahure, where the enemy also attacked. Everywhere his efforts were vain; his assaulting troops were repulsed with heavy losses.

It is confirmed from orders found on prisoners that the attack on the Champagne front was carried out by fifteen divisions of the first line, with ten supporting divisions. The object was to realize an advance of twenty-two kilometres the first day, and reach the Marne on the centre and on the right.

Battle Continues With Redoubled Violence

DAY.—The battle continued during the afternoon, evening and night with redoubled violence. Between Château Thierry and Rheims the enemy, accentuating his efforts to enlarge his advantages, launched furious attacks. The combats were particularly ferocious south of the Marne and in the region of Châtillon.

French and American troops resisted the enemy magnificently and counter attacked many times with the utmost vigor.

South of the Marne the Germans have not been able to advance their lines beyond St. Agnan, La Chapelle, Monthodon, Lisieres and south of the Forest of Bouquigny. In this region the French have taken 1,000 prisoners. Mareuil-le-Port, on the Marne south of Châtillon, is held by the French.

North of the Marne the French have held up the enemy in the outskirts of Châtillon and southeast of the Rodemat Wood. In this region there is no appreciable change in the rest of the line. The enemy did not attack during the night.

On the front east of Rheims the Germans, exhausted by the fruitless struggle in which they were engaged yesterday, were unable to penetrate the French zone of defence, which runs to the eastward through Prunay, south of the woods north of Chaussee Romaine, as far as the La Suippe region north of Souain. The battle positions of the French are intact.

The enemy losses in prisoners during the first day of the battle have been extremely heavy.

Berlin Claims Capture of 13,000 Prisoners

BERLIN, July 16.—The official statements, issued to-day, said:

NIGHT.—On the Marne front the enemy has delivered violent counter attacks.

There were some local successes to the southwest of Rheims. To the east of Rheims the situation is unchanged.

DAY.—In some sectors of the Flanders front fighting activity has revived. East of Yvette an enemy night advance was repulsed, as was also a strong enemy attack east of Hebuterne. Between the Aisne and the Marne and east of Château Thierry there were lively artillery duels.

In minor enterprises and during an advance across the Marne to the southwest of Jaulgonne we broke into the enemy's lines and brought back some prisoners.

Yesterday to the southwest and east of Rheims we penetrated into part of the French positions.

Our Captives Total 2,000; Foe's Losses Enormous

Enemy Forced to Send In Reserves to Meet Fury of Allied Counter Blows

U. S. Line Forced Back at Mareuil

Pershing Forces Give Way Under Heavy Odds; Foe Claims 13,000 Prisoners

The Americans and French yesterday broke the renewed force of the German drive on both sides of Rheims, held their lines firm at nearly all points and inflicted tremendous losses on the repeatedly attacking German lines.

South of the Marne the Germans stormed forward about two miles in their first rush, only to be thrown back part way by Franco-American forces, which captured three towns and important heights. In all the Allies have taken 3,000 prisoners, of which 2,000 fell to the Americans.

Along the east wing of the Champagne salient and along the twenty-five-mile line east of Rheims the Germans again launched forward after their first rebuff, but were once more hurled back by the Allied forces.

American troops have been thrown into the battle in five sectors on the fighting line. West of Château Thierry and at the Marne bend their counter attacks in cooperation with the French have regained considerable ground. At Mareuil-le-Port, on the Marne, east of Dormans, there was extremely heavy fighting in the afternoon, in which the Americans were forced to fall back before overwhelming odds. Other Americans are fighting on both sides of Rheims.

Thirteen thousand prisoners in the first day of the drive are claimed by the German War Office.

Losing more men under the murderous fire of the Allied guns along the Marne than he had expected, Ludendorff was forced to throw fresh reserves into his broken lines for the second day's effort. Putting chief weight on his first successes on the Marne, he drove forward south and east. Little by little the outnumbered Allied armies fell back, inflicting enormous losses on the advancing foe.

Along the eastern half of the almost semi-circular salient the Germans have made south of the Marne, extremely heavy fighting was progressing at latest reports. Beset by repeated Franco-American assaults, the Germans were unable to reach the objectives they had set.

Secretary of War Baker said last night the Americans in the fighting were units of General Hunter Liggett's First Army Corps.

Americans, Fighting With French, Retake 3 Towns and Hill

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 16.—French and American forces fighting together have recaptured the village of St. Agnan, Hill 223 to the northwest, La Chapelle and Monthodon. These places are about three miles south of the Marne, just east of the scene of yesterday's American counter attack.

In cooperation with the French the Americans launched a heavy

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